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AT HARRISONBURG, VA
FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
HARRISONBURG DIVISION

MAY 05 2009

JOHN F. CORCORAN, CLERK
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
)
v.)
)
JAMES RUSSELL DAGGY,)
)
 Defendant)
)
)

Case No. 5:09cr00002

**REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION**

By: Hon. James G. Welsh
U.S. Magistrate Judge

The Grand Jury previously returned a two-count Indictment charging in Count One that on or about February 27, 2008 this defendant, an individual who had been previously convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, did knowingly possess a firearm, that is, a Ruger, P 345, .45 cal., semi-automatic pistol, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2), and charging in Count Two that on or about the same said date this defendant knowingly transferred a firearm, that is the aforesaid described semi-automatic pistol, to a person, knowing or having reason to believe that such person, had been previously convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(a)(2). The defendant was previously arraigned and entered pleas of Not Guilty to these charges. The defendant having now indicated an intent to change his plea to one of these charges, this case was referred to the undersigned for the purpose of conducting a plea hearing in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3).

Pursuant thereto, a plea hearing was held on April 30, 2009. The defendant was at all times present in person and with his counsel, Joel C. Hoppe, Assistant Federal Public Defender; the

United States was represented by Ryan L. Souders, Assistant United States Attorney, and the proceedings were recorded by a court reporter. *See* Rule 11(g). With the defendant's informed and written consent, the undersigned made a Rule 11 inquiry; the government presented a written proffer of evidence for the purpose of establishing an independent basis for the plea, and the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the felony offense charged in Count One of the Indictment.

DEFENDANT'S RESPONSES TO RULE 11 INQUIRY

The defendant was placed under oath and addressed personally in open court. He expressly acknowledged that he was obligated to testify truthfully in all respects under penalty of perjury and that he understood the government's right, in a prosecution for perjury or false statement, to use against him any statement that he gives under oath. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(A).

The defendant testified to the following personal facts: his full legal name is James Russell Daggy; he is s forty-two (42) years of age; he has a high school education, and he can read, write, and understand English without difficulty. He testified that he had no medical condition, either physical or mental, which might interfere with his ability to understand and to participate fully in the proceeding, that he was using no alcoholic beverage, medication or drugs which might impair his ability to participate fully in the proceeding, that his mind was clear, and that he understood he was in court for the purpose of entering a plea of guilty to a felony offense which he could not later withdraw. Upon inquiry, the defendant's attorney represented that he had no reservations about the defendant's competency to change his plea and to enter a plea of guilty.

The defendant acknowledged that he had received a copy of the Indictment. He stated that he had discussed the charges with his attorney and had been given enough time to do so. He stated that he understood the nature of both charges and understood both were felony offenses. *See Rule 11(b)(1)(G).* He testified that he had discussed any possible defenses with his attorney and that he had been given adequate time to prepare any defenses he might have to the charges. He stated that his decision to enter a plea of guilty to one of the charges had been made after consulting with his attorney, that he was fully satisfied with the services of his attorney, and that it was his intention and desire to change his prior plea and to enter a plea of guilty to the charge pending against him in Count One.

The defendant confirmed that he fully recognized and understood his right to have the Rule 11 hearing conducted by a United States district judge, and he gave his verbal and written consent to proceed with the hearing before the undersigned United States magistrate judge. The defendant's written consent was filed and made a part of the record.

The attorney for the government informed the court that the defendant's proposed plea was being made pursuant to a written plea agreement. *See Rule 11(c)(2).* By counsel, the government's understanding of the plea agreement was then stated in some detail: including the agreement for the defendant to plead guilty to Count One of the Indictment [¶ A.1.]; the terms of the government's agreement to dismiss the remaining count of the Indictment at the time of sentencing [¶ A.3]; the defendant's express acknowledgment of the possible maximum statutory penalty for violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(A)(2) [¶ A.1.]; the defendant's express understanding that he may be

required to pay restitution and that his assets may be subject to forfeiture [¶¶ A.1. and B.4]; the defendant's express admission of his factual guilt to the offense charged in Count One of the Indictment [¶ A.1.]; the defendant's obligation to pay a \$100.00 special assessment in full prior to entry of his guilty plea and the related restitution and assessment provision [¶ B.4.a.]; the defendant's acknowledgment of the trial rights waived by entry of a voluntary plea of guilty [¶ A.2.]; the agreement's provision outlining the fact that sentencing is within the sole discretion of the court "subject to its consideration" of the Sentencing Guidelines and the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) [¶ B.1.]; the defendant's express recognition that he would not be allowed to withdraw his guilty plea irrespective of the sentence imposed by the court [¶ B.1.]; the defendant's recognition that the government would object to any sentence below the guideline range [¶ B.1.]; the parties stipulation that to the extent that it was not inconsistent with the terms of the plea agreement each remains free to argue which guideline section(s) should or should not apply [¶ B.2.2]; the government's agreement to recommend a sentence at the low end of the applicable guideline range [¶ B.2.]; the acceptance of responsibility provision [¶ B.2.]; the substantial assistance provision [¶ B.3.]; the defendant's financial disclosure obligation [¶ B.4.b.]; the defendant's express waiver of his right to appeal for any reason whatsoever [¶ C.1.]; the defendant's express waiver of his right to make any collateral attack on any judgment or sentence imposed by the court [¶ C.3.]; the defendant's consent to contraband forfeiture [¶ C.5.]; the defendant's waiver of all rights to access of investigation or prosecution records or information [¶ C.3.]; the terms of the defendant's statute of limitations waiver [¶ D.]; the agreement's "substantial assistance" provision [¶ B.3.]; and the substance of the agreement's other terms and provisions. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(B)-(N) and 11(c)(1)-(3).

After which, the defendant was asked what her understanding of the terms of the agreement was, and he testified that his understanding was precisely the same as that set forth by the government's attorney. Counsel for the defendant, likewise, represented that his understanding was the same, and he further represented that he had reviewed each of the terms of the plea agreement with the defendant and was satisfied that the defendant understood all of its terms.

The defendant was then shown the original of the plea agreement and he affirmed it to be his signature on the document. He further testified that no one had made any other, different or additional promise or assurance of any kind in a effort to induce him to enter a plea of guilty in this case and that no one had attempted in any way to force him to plead guilty in this case. After looking at his signature on the Plea Agreement, the defendant acknowledged it to be his signature and that it represented his entry into a binding agreement [*See ¶ E.2.*]. The agreement was then received, filed and made a part of the record, and it was noted for the record that the written plea agreement constitutes the best statement of its terms, and as such it "speaks for itself."

After counsel for the government outlined the range of punishment for the offense charged in Count One of the Indictment, the defendant acknowledged that in the event he is determined to have at least three (3) prior violent felony convictions¹ he would have to serve a mandatory minimum sentence and a possible enhanced maximum period of incarceration in the range set forth

¹ Counsel for the defendant represented that the plea agreement's reference to such prior felony convictions was included at the insistence of the government in an "abundance of caution;" however, it was his belief that the defendant had no such prior convictions which would expose him to such an enhanced penalty at sentencing.

in ¶A.1. of the plea agreement.² See Rule 11(b)(1)(I). After the attorney for the government stated the maximum possible penalty provided by law for the offense charged in Count One of the Indictment (unless it was demonstrated at sentencing that the defendant had been convicted of the type and number of offenses described in ¶ A.1. of the plea agreement), the defendant expressly acknowledged that he understood the maximum penalty provided by law for conviction of the felony set forth in Count One of the Indictment to be confinement in a federal penitentiary for ten (10) years, a \$250,000.00 fine, and a term of supervised release after completion of any term of incarceration. See Rule 11(b)(H). In addition, the defendant acknowledged that he understood that he would be required to pay a mandatory \$100.00 special assessment. See Rule 11(b)(1)(L).

The defendant then acknowledged that he knew his plea, if accepted, would result in him being adjudged guilty of a felony offense and that such adjudication may deprive him of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of firearm.

The defendant was informed, and he expressly acknowledged, that the court's determination of his sentence would include consideration of multiple factors, including: the nature and circumstances of the offense; the defendant's history and characteristics; the seriousness of the offense; the need to promote respect for the law; the need to provide for just punishment and afford adequate deterrence; the need to protect the public; any determined need to provide the defendant

² The defendant was informed that in the event such enhanced sentencing provision was applicable in his case, he could receive a lesser sentence than the mandatory minimum only if the government makes a motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) on his behalf.

with educational or vocational training, medical care or other correctional treatment in the most efficient manner; the kinds of available sentences; the pertinent sentencing guidelines and policy statements; the need to avoid unwanted sentence disparities; and any need to provide for restitution. He also acknowledged that he understood the court may order him to make full restitution to any victim and may require him to forfeit certain property to the government. See Rule 11(b)(1)(J)–(K).

The defendant testified that he and his attorney: had talked about how the Sentencing Commission Guidelines might apply to his case and the court's obligation to calculate the applicable sentencing-guideline range and to consider that range, possible departures under the Guidelines and other factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(M). He stated that he understood that the court will not be able to determine the recommended guideline sentence for his case until after the pre-sentence report had been completed and he and the government each had an opportunity to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

The defendant then acknowledged that he knew the entry of a guilty plea constituted an admission of all of the elements of a formal felony charge, and he knew that irrespective of any sentence imposed by the court he would have no right to withdraw this guilty plea. *See* Rule 11(c)(3)(B). He acknowledged that he knew parole had been abolished and that he would not be released on parole. He further acknowledged that he knew and understood any sentence of incarceration imposed by the court would also include a period of “supervised release,” and he knew any violation of the terms or conditions of such supervised release could result in his being returned to prison for an additional period of time. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(H).

Each of his procedural rights surrendered on a plea of guilty was also explained: including, his right to plead not guilty to any offense charged against him and his right to persist in any such not guilty plea; his attendant right to a trial by an impartial jury; his right to counsel to assist in his defense; his the presumption of innocence, the obligation of the government to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, his right at trial to see, to hear, to confront, and to have cross-examined all witnesses presented against him; his right to decline to testify unless he voluntarily elected to do so in his own defense, his right to remain silent; his right to the issuance of subpoenas or compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify in his defense, and his right to a unanimous guilty verdict. *See Rule 11(b)(1)(B)– (E).* The defendant testified that he understood his right to plead not guilty and the attendant trial rights that he would waive by pleading guilty. *See Rule 11(b)(1)(F).*

In direct response to further questioning, the defendant also testified that he was pleading guilty because he was in fact guilty of possessing the firearm described in the Indictment after having been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, as alleged in Count One.

To permit the court to determine whether an independent basis in fact existed for the defendant's plea, counsel for the government submitted for filing a written Statement of Facts which summarized the facts that the government was prepared to prove at trial. After confirming that this written statement had been fully reviewed with the defendant, both he and his attorney agreed that it fairly summarized the government's case. *See Rule 11(b)(3).* It was then received, filed and made

a part of the record.

After testifying that he had heard and understood all parts of the proceeding, the defendant consulted with his attorney, voluntarily waived a reading of the Indictment and entered a plea of GUILTY to Count One alleging his violation of Title 8, United States Code, Sections 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). The clerk then read the written guilty plea form to the defendant; after acknowledging it to be correct, the defendant executed it, and it was filed and made a part of the record.

After entering his plea of guilty, after a independent basis for the plea was established, the defendant was again addressed personally, and he reconfirmed that his decision to plead guilty was fully voluntary and that it did not result from any force, threats, promises of leniency or other inducement of any kind (other than that expressly set forth in the plea agreement). *See Rule 11(b)(2).* The defendant also reconfirmed his complete satisfaction with the services and assistance of his attorney.

The defendant was then informed that acceptance of the plea agreement and his guilty plea would be recommended to the presiding district judge, that a pre-sentence report would be prepared, that he would be asked to give information for that report, that his attorney may be present if he wished, and that he and his attorney would have the right to read the pre-sentence report and to file objections to it. The defendant was then continued on his bond pending acceptance of his guilty plea and preparation of a pre-sentence report.

GOVERNMENT'S EVIDENCE

The agreed written Statement of Facts is incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Based on the evidence, representations of counsel, and defendant's sworn testimony presented as part of the hearing, the undersigned submits the following formal findings of fact, conclusions and recommendations:

1. The defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea to the charge set forth in the Indictment;
2. The defendant is fully aware both of the nature of the charge set forth in Count One of the Indictment and of the consequences of his guilty plea;
3. The defendant is fully informed, and he understands, the applicable enumerated items set forth in Rule 11(b)(1)(A)–(N);
4. The defendant's plea of guilty was not made pursuant to any plea agreement or understanding with the government;
5. The defendant's tender of a plea of guilty was made with the advice and assistance of counsel;
6. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily entered a plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment;
7. The defendant's plea of guilty is fully voluntary and did not result from force, threats, promises, or inducements of any kind; and
8. The evidence presents an independent basis in fact containing each essential element of the offense to which the defendant pleaded guilty.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

Based on the above findings of fact, the undersigned RECOMMENDS that the court accept defendant's plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment, that he be adjudged guilty of the offense, ands that a sentencing hearing be scheduled before the presiding district judge on August 18, 2009 at 11:30 a.m.

NOTICE TO PARTIES

Notice is hereby given to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C): Within ten (10) days after being served with a copy of this Report and Recommendation, any party may serve and file written objections to such proposed findings and recommendations as provided by the rules of court. The presiding district judge shall make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report or specified findings or recommendations to which objection is made. The presiding district judge may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the undersigned. The presiding district judge may also receive further evidence or recommit the matter to the undersigned with instructions. **A failure to file timely written objections to these proposed findings and recommendations within ten (10) days could waive appellate review.**

At the conclusion of the ten-day period, the Clerk is directed to transmit the record in this matter to the presiding United States district judge, and the clerk is further directed to transmit copy of this Report and Recommendation to all counsel of record.

DATED: 4th day of May 2009.

/s// James G. Welsh
U.S. Magistrate Judge